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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,081	12/06/2004	Stephane Anres	33900-167PUS	8567
27799 7.	590 04/07/2006		EXAMINER	
COHEN, PO	NTANI, LIEBERMAN	SINGH, SUNIL		
551 FIFTH AV	ENUE	,	·	
SUITE 1210			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK,	NY 10176	•	3673	·

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/517,081	ANRES ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Sunil Singh	3673				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	l. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
,	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>17-20 and 22-24</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-16 and 21</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	relection requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau	, ,,					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	(PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:						

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 17-20 and 22-24 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a claim cannot depend from claims in the conjunctive form. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims 17-20 and 22-24 have not been further treated on the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

- 2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:
 - Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
- 3. Claims 1-16, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they improperly embrace both product or machine and process. The language of 35 U.S.C. 101 sets for statutory classes of invention in alternative only. See Ex parte Lyell, 17 USPQ2d 1549. For example claim 1 is directed to a "guide device" (product) however it also recites method steps "enabling ... the ground" (process).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 5. Claims 1-16 and 21 are rejected as failing to define the invention in the manner required by 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

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The claim(s) are narrative in form and replete with indefinite and functional or operational language and antecedent basis errors that are too numerous to mention each one specifically. The structure which goes to make up the device must be clearly and positively specified. The structure must be organized and correlated in such a manner as to present a complete operative device. The claim(s) must be in one sentence form only. Some examples are noted below:

Claim 1 calls for a guide device comprising a drilling riser extending from a floating support to said guide device. How could the guide device include the riser and at the same time connect to itself.

6. Claims 1-16 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131

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USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); Ex parte Hall, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and Ex parte Hasche, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claim 5 recites the broad recitation 50 m to 300 m, and the claim also recites 100 m to 200m which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in Ex parte Wu, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of Ex parte Steigewald, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); Ex parte Hall, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and Ex parte Hasche, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claim 5 recites the broad recitation greater than 150 m to 600m, and the claim also recites 200m to 300m which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

Claim 6 also has a broad recitation followed by a narrower recitation.

Claims 16 calls for a "method of making a guide"; however, there are no steps recited which lends itself to "making a guide".

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7. Claims 1-16 and 21 are ambiguously constructed and indeterminate in scope because they purport to claim both an apparatus and method of using or practicing the

apparatus in a single claim.

8. The examiner would like to point out to applicant that upon correcting all

above listed deficiencies, it may be possible that the application would be subject

to a restriction requirement. See example below:

Election/Restrictions

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so

linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

The species are as follows:

Species I drawn to Figure 7

Species II drawn to Figure 11

Species III drawn to Figure 14

Species IV drawn to Figure 16

Applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single species to which the

claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The reply

must also identify the claims readable on the elected species, including any claims

subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are

generic is considered non-responsive unless accompanied by an election.

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Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

The claims are deemed to correspond to the species listed above in the following manner:

Species I drawn to claims 9,17 Species II drawn to claims 10,11,18 Species III drawn to claims 12,13,19 Species IV drawn to claims 14,15,20

The following claim(s) are generic: claims 1-8,16.

The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Species I is directed to a controlled burying means having a plurality of bedplates and an anchor.

Species II is directed to a controlled burying means having deflectors.

Species II is directed to a controlled burying means having fluid jetting pipes.

Species IV is directed to a controlled burying means having a rigid external structure with link means.

Insofar the claims are understood, the following rejection(s) below apply: Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 9 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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10. Claims 1-16 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hale et al. or Shiroyama et al. or Johnson et al. (US 3333432, 3824798, 4812079) or Japanese document (53-118791) or Wipo document (EP 0952301) in view of Fries or Thomas (US 3405533, 3916632)

Hale et al., Shiroyama et al., Johnson et al., Japanese document and Wipo document all disclose a guide device a front end resting substantially horizontally on the seabed (this is the case in as much applicant Figures 16-19 meet this limitation), a curved intermediate portion and a substantially linear rear portion (see Figures of the above mentioned references). However, they all are silent about including telescoping members. Fries and Thomas both teach telescoping members (see col. 3 line 10+ and col. 7 line 55+). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify either Hale et al. or Shiroyama et al. or Johnson et al. or Japanese document or Wipo document (EP 0952301) to provide telescoping members as taught by either Fries or Thomas since such a modification allows the user to control the amount of bending the riser endures.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sunil Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7051. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 10:30 AM - 7:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Engle Patricia can be reached on (571) 272-6660. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Primary Examiner Sum la 2 4 Art Unit 3673

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4/3/06